

# THE TIMES.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, OCTOBER 3, 1840.

## ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

Proposed by General Jackson—Disavowed by Van Buren—Tax People will establish it by the election of General Harrison.

## THE TRUE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

William Henry Harrison,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

John Tyler, of Va.

For Electors of President and Vice President of the United States,

PHILIP COLE, of Washington.  
JOSEPH C. BROWN, of St. Louis.  
SAMUEL C. OWENS, of Jackson.  
STEPHEN CLEAVER, of Rails.

## PREDICTION—REPLY—REMARKS.

"They will keep stirring the affair between Clark and Jackson, and Birch and Rawlins, in the papers, until there will be bad work over it."—Loco.  
"Very well: Your paper began it. Let it ease off—or keep on—as it pleases."—Whig.

It has eased off, and unnered us for further combat. We may be weak and foolish in relation to the pleadings of magnanimity—particularly when exercised (as some of our friends suppose in this case) in reference to such as know not how to appreciate, and would be the last to reciprocate it—but we cannot bring our courage to the point of striking such adversaries another blow. Such portion of our articles, therefore, as were not in type before the appearance of the last Democrat, are committed to the flames, and this controversy to the public.—Editors.

The Editors of the St. Louis Bulletin, and other contemporaries, have taken a singular, and in some respects a stronger and more extended view of the difficulty between Gen. Clark and Mr. Jackson, and Col. Birch and Judge Rawlins, than we ourselves have done. As our friends, however, need no propping from abroad, we do not feel ourselves justified in copying them to the exclusion of matters more important, and more really in issue.

Thomas H. Benton has so far yielded to the wishes of his friends, as to honor them with his presence at Jefferson City, on the 8th of October next. Will the Editors of the Boon's Lick Times request Col. Birch, of Fayette, to procure a copy of the celebrated report on Executive patronage, made in 1836, in the U. S. Senate, by this same Thomas H. Benton, and insert the same, and edit an expression of his recent version of that formidable document. "Those who make the President," says this report, "must support him, right or wrong."—St. Louis Bulletin, Sept. 25.

Col. Birch is absent, by invitation, at the Southern Convention, at Warsaw—an assemblage which, being free for all, is as unlike the party carnival at Jefferson as modern democracy is unlike old-fashioned republicanism. He will not return until after the 8th has "come and gone"—and if he were even to do so, the declaration to accept the proposition of the Whigs last summer is significant enough, that the Locos intend to run no risk of having the effect of Col. Benton's stories spoiled by Col. Birch's documentary way of proving them untrue.

By a correspondence between the Senator and some of his First Ward friends in St. Louis, we discover that he does not relinquish, but postpones (for a few days, only, we presume) his intended visit to the Northern counties. In these counties, however, it is no clear that he will be received as he is to be at Jefferson—not as the Senator of the whole republic, as we proposed he should be, in our papers of the 8th and the 15th of August—but as the Chief of a party—not to discuss the great political questions of the day with one or more of his constituents, and leave the others to make up and render an unbiased judgment upon the facts and the arguments—but to deliver a series of labored tirades concerning "federalism," and other unpopularisms of the day, without permitting any Whig so far to participate in the proceedings as to apply his own denunciations to his own men!

No man knows better than Col. Benton, that the leaders of the party with which he is now acting have been, and are, Federalists. No man knows better than he does, that all the prominent tendencies of the government, since it has been in the hands of the present Executive, have been subversive of the principles of the old republican church—and that his pretended reverence for democracy would not shield him an hour from the withering analysis which a sensible and well-informed speaker would render of the terms in contrast with the practices and purposes of those who have recanted, and it would be to give it evidence over the time-honored canons of republicanism. No man, in short, knows better than Thomas H. Benton, that the doctrines he taught James H. Birch, in the early days of their conspiring Jacksonism, are now the doctrines of General Harrison and his friends—and that the reverse of all these are now the doctrines of that Senator and those with which he now acts.

Col. Benton has, therefore, doubtless instructed his friends to decline any proposition which may enable the people to pass between himself and his party—but if we are at all mistaken in this assumption, we are again authorized and requested, by a score or more of honorable and responsible Whigs, (many of them old Jackson men) to repeat the propositions to which we alluded, and to add that they are still open for acceptance. They are as follows:

From the Times, Aug. 8.

"We therefore invite Mr. Benton to take the field in Boon's Lick—but to do it honorably and openly this time—in public speaking, which can be answered and exposed on the spot—not by letters, as he did on his former tour, which were published in the party papers, from which all reply was purposely excluded. His friends have promised that he would come—and we will not permit ourselves to doubt but that he will come—and give the people an opportunity of passing upon his greatness, and the wisdom and consistency of his whole public conduct—not upon his own private speeches and letters, but with references to the records, and simplifications on both sides."

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LET THE MATTER BE TESTED!

It being announced in the St. Louis Argus, that

Col. Benton, intends to devote himself to visiting his constituents in the Northern and Western counties during the recess, if Congress, and it being believed that the Democratic Meeting which is called in the Courthouse to-day is intended, principally, to take steps to receive and entertain him in a becoming manner, we are authorized and requested to propose that the Whig and Republican constituents of that Senator be happy to participate in the trouble and expense of such entertainments as they may agree upon—with no other reciprocity than that they shall be heard, through such gentlemen as they may designate, as patiently and as respectfully as they pledge themselves to listen to their guest and servants.

A list of names as respectable as any in the county, will be rendered upon the application of a similar committee from the Democratic meeting—and the basis of the general discussion being set out above, the details can be easily adjusted. We will but add an expression of the ardent and sincere hope which we entertain, that the people may experience no disappointment in reference to an expectation as reasonable, and we may add, so general—as doubtless the course pursued in this county will be patterned after in others. LET THE PEOPLE HEAR BOTH SIDES!"

## COL. JAMES H. BIRCH.

This gentleman may perhaps feel as much surprised at the license we have thus taken with his name, as he may well be flattered with the reasons which induce it.

During the political canvass of last summer, when he was riding and speaking daily, and sometimes twice a day, at distant points, he was not only charged with writing all the handbills for the Whig candidates, writing out political speeches for other gentlemen, writing secret circulars, and otherwise keeping up a heavy correspondence with Whig Committees, and Whig Congressmen, but with editing the Times, then under the control of the able and intelligent gentleman whom we have succeeded! Well! The election has gone by, and Col. B. has been devoting himself diligently to the private and professional affairs he had neglected during the summer—yet we last week heard of him as the "getter up" of a Whig paper at Paris—the writer of Scheitler's Huntville Speech—and, on Wednesday, in the Democrat, again, as the writer of "three columns of editorial for the last Times."

To-day, we know he is at Warsaw, or near there, (50 miles off) on his way to the Convention of the Southern Whigs, and if our friend Cameron, of the "Banner," don't place a file of men at his office door, and refuse to grant him this incorrigible Whig either speak or talk, the aforesaid James H. Birch will edit that paper before he gets back!! How would the Locos like a man of such "business habits" to "sweep the mists" after the fourth of March next? What say you, John Ming Niles? Can you have your "house in order," and in readiness to hand over its keys to the Missourians, "the gentleman?"

## HARRISON—THE TARIFF—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, &c.

The journals and debates of Congress furnish the following answers to the charge of "Federalism" alleged against General Harrison, on account of his course in reference to the Tariff, Internal Improvement, and a Bankrupt Law. We especially recommend it to "the democracy" of the present day—Col. Benton inclusive.

CHARGE 1. "He voted for the appropriation to the Daniel Swamp Canal." True; and so did Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, Mr. Eaton, of Tennessee, and Mr. King, of Alabama, all regarded as sound republicans by his accusers.

CHARGE 2. "He voted against 'any restrictions' on surveys for roads, canals, &c." True; and so did Mr. Cuthbert, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Livingston, Mr. M'Duffie, Judge M'Lean, Mr. Poinsett, now Secretary of War, and R. M. Johnson, the Vice President, voted for the general survey bill. These gentlemen are deemed now orthodox republicans. Gen. Jackson signed a bill for these surveys during each year of the eight of his administration.

CHARGE 3. "He voted for the high tariff of 1828." This is true; and so did Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Johnson, V. P., Mr. Silas Wright, Jr., Mr. Geo. Wolf, late Governor of Pennsylvania, Mr. C. A. Wickliffe, Mr. Benton, Mr. Madison Dickerson, Mr. Eaton, and others—all leading and prominent members of the Democratic party. Mr. Van Buren also voted for the tariff of 1821, without instructions.

CHARGE 4. "He voted for an odious bankrupt law." True; and so did Mr. Benton, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Hayne, of S. C., Mr. R. M. Johnson, Mr. Kane, and Gen. Smith, of Md.—All who survive are now distinguished leaders of the Democratic party. Mr. Benton has recently avowed his advocacy of such a system, and Mr. Van Buren recommends a system of bankruptcy over State corporations, a measure partaking of all the odium of a general bankrupt law, but what is worse, applied to institutions created by the States, which he once declared unconstitutional and dangerous.

## GEN. HARRISON IN 1817 AND 1819.

Read the eloquent extract from the speech of the laurelled soldier, when transferred to Congress in 1817, and the speech of the distinguished veteran at Dayton, twenty-three years afterwards.

"Time shall admit, its mellowing touch, emblematic of the immortal tablet—not decay."

## THE STAR IN THE EAST.

The Democrat has published nothing from Maine—except the mail of Wednesday morning was full of the glorious intelligence that the Harrisonians had carried at least the Senate, and elected William Pitt Fessenden, a true and talented Whig, from the Cumberland District, over Hon. Albert Smith, the present Loco Foco representative. We have not full returns for Governor, but enough has transpired to show that even in Maine, which is lined and dotted with custom-houses, and shingled over with other federal appliances and means of corruption—in Maine, which gave Van Buren between seven and eight thousand majority in '36—the race has been one the most earnest, close and doubtful ones of the year.

But the "Star in the East"—John Anderson's district—"old Cumberland"—the very first, and the only one, at that time, to carry the triumphing and triumphant flag of Andrew Jackson—that "bright, particular star" is at least ranged in the glorious constellation which shed their light on the triumphing path of the old "democratic General" of Ohio.

## IT'S "HOW IS YOUR THERMOMETER—NOW?"

A lot on Water street, near the corner of Laurel, was sold yesterday at \$400 the front foot. St. Louis New Era, Sept. 29.

## THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING ON SATURDAY.

How long were the columns of the Democrat employed in beating up for this great advent of Democracy, which was to send "300 delegates to the Jefferson Convention, on Thursday next!"

"Three hundred Delegates! Stars and garters—what an avalanche!" Risum tenentis.

The day came. It was clear and cloudless, and musty-day withal. The rattling of the drum and "the ear-piercing fife" lent their spirit-stirring appeals to the brave men who were ready to denounce the cowardice of Harrison and extol the prowess of his competitor—but still—THE PEOPLE DID NOT COME. "What can be the matter?"—enquired the "little biggies" of one another. "Who can we get for President?" Where is Earleison, White, Bouldin, Watts—can't we raise even a decent man for the Chair?

We skip over a world of bad luck in the unsuccessful attempts which were made to drum up a respectable number, for the purpose of introducing Andrew Cruise Enquirer as President of the meeting; and lest we should commit some error, or fall into some inaccuracy, respecting the opening speech of the worthy Chairman, or the subsequent proceedings of the body over whom he presided, we will postpone the conclusion of our notice until we have seen something official from the Democrat. Out of door accounts, amongst the whigs, represent the whole number of "the democracy" present at eleven, and that our friend, Col. B. B. Brown, hunted up nine whigs in order to eke out a quorum for business. A democratic friend, however, thinks there were at least fifteen, counting all who were in during any part of the deliberations of the afternoon. As to the deliberations, as we before said, we await their appearance in the "organ of the party."

Here it is—From the Democrat of Wednesday.

"The meeting was not large. In consequence of there being company matters throughout the county on the same day. It was organized by calling Andrew Cruise, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing J. T. QUERREBER Secretary. The meeting was appropriately addressed by the Chairman and Dr. Lowry. Gen. JOHN W. PRICE then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives elect of the next General Assembly from Howard, and the democracy generally, be invited to attend the Convention at Jefferson City, on the 5th October next."

Copy-tutty—the cart before the horse—as usual. Fifteen men—principally "loafers," set themselves up to invite eight hundred substantial, hard-headed democrats to help them out with the show of a Convention! And this, too, after the democracy had treated the various calls in the Democrat with the most marked and supercilious contempt!—This is "fanning the thing further in the ground than we ever heard of."

## "THE DEMOCRACY"—AT ISSUE.

It appears, from the following notice, which occupies the first place under the Editorial head of the Democrat of Wednesday last, that "the democracy" of Franklin Township are not satisfied with General Price's resolution, the Saturday previous. Perhaps some "loafers" might get into the Convention under the General's resolution—and this, we know, could not be otherwise than repugnant to Dr. Redman's township. Be it amongst the democracy" to settle the rights of those who shall sit and act as Delegates and those who shall play "loafers" under the resolution passed at the Cruise meeting.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The democrats of Franklin township will meet at the house of Jeremiah Dowell, in the town of Franklin, on Saturday next, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Convention to be held at Jefferson City of the democracy of the State, to which the democrats of other townships are respectfully invited. By order of the Com. Howard county, Sept. 30, 1840.

## THE BOYS ARE AFTER HIM.

"Where is the Indiana Senator, who wrote the letter from Franklin about the Rochester Convention?" enquired several "little boys, with switches," a day or two ago. We find him mixed up with the Livingston county proceedings, published in the last Democrat, as follows:

"On motion of Mr. Conner, the President was added to the number of Delegates—when Dr. T. C. Moore offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the course pursued by W. H. Harrison, in refusing to communicate his political sentiments to those whose votes he asks, is a proof either of dishonesty, incompetency, or a disbeliever in the intelligence of the people.

"Resolved, That the private letters, private circulars, and private voting, resorted to by Whig committees and Whig candidates, should be deprecated by every honest citizen.

"By request, the meeting was then addressed by Dr. Moore, in a very eloquent and appropriate manner."

In the language of our last week's article, we again enquire, "what would the country come to in four years more, under men of whom this fellow is an associate, an oracle, and an orator?"

## "TROUBLE AMONGST THE SMITHS."

As soon as it was found out where "John Smith" lived, and that he had actually got into Congress and voted for the Sub-Treasury, the Green Mountain boys of Vermont turned him out.

So in Maine. Another gentleman, of the same family name, and of the same Sub-Treasury politics, has been refused further permission to misrepresent the "Star in the East."

Another gentleman, of the same connexion, we infer, who lives well on his estate in Lincoln county, in this State, and who writes his Christian name "Hans," is anxious, we learn, to preserve something official of the family cognomen, by having himself elevated to the wool-sack of the House of Representatives. The Wills in his way, and the Price at which he will obtain it, will change him into a Red-man if he is successful.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.—At a Loco Foco meeting in Delaware, a Mr. Rogers, attempting to explain the embarrassed condition of the country, said, "that it was produced by a concatenation of fortuitous circumstances, superinduced by a succession of unparalleled coincidences."

Bonville Observer.

Clear as Rawlins' account of the stolen letter. Gen. John Henry Eaton, the biographer and once intimate friend of Gen. Jackson, was, at last dates, making Whig speeches in Cincinnati.

## THE AFFAIR OF CLARK AND JACKSON.

Abstractly decided by a disinterested witness.

In his peculiar department, the author of Lacon is without a rival. The following extract will be found to be marked by that deep penetration into the motives by which human actions are prompted, which every where abound in the work of Mr. Colton, and to contain principles and reflections, no less pertinent to the local case we have mentioned than useful as the general guide of those engaged in framing a criminal code. We intend not the slightest disrespect to any of the constituted authorities of the land when we italicize that portion to which we would most especially direct the public attention—but had we had the book at our elbow last week, we deem it more than probable we would have incorporated the "idea" into the soliloquy we then published:

"Laws that are too severe, are temptations to shander on the part of the criminal, and to perjury on the part of the prosecutor; since he would rather burden his conscience with a false oath than with a true one, which would arm cruelly to kill, in the path of justice. Such laws, therefore, reverse the natural order of things, transferring the indignation of public feeling, which ought to follow the criminal, to the ferocity of that sentence by which he is to suffer, and taking from legislation its main support, the sympathy of public esteem and approbation, for the victim to too severe a law is considered as a martyr rather than a criminal, and that which we pity we cannot at the same time deter. But there is, if possible, a stronger objection against such laws; they open the door to all kinds of favoritism and partiality, for they afford the executive a power of pardoning a friend, under the pretext of mercy; or of destroying a foe with the forms of justice."

All this—all the penalties already incurred—and much inconvenience besides, our readers are aware, might have been "readily avoided by a meeting elsewhere"—any where and at any time—"not liable to the objections suggested" in the note of Mr. Leonard.

But this, perhaps, was deemed as discordant with the "new edition of the Laws of Honor," as old Jeffersonian democracy is with the patent article now in use by the same gentlemen. As a few weeks will overwhelm both, and set the people to doing things in the old way, and to calling things by their old names, we leave the proper christening of the whole transaction, including the case of the stolen letter, to be passed upon by the first public meeting which takes place after the 15th of November.

"General Clark, and Mr. Leonard, (who we learn is an experienced hand at the business) both knew that the challenged party had a right to choose the time, the mode and the PLACE of fighting by the laws of honor and of universal custom. He had therefore no right to object to the place of meeting, any more than to the weapons which should be used, the distance or the mode of warfare. And as to any responsibilities which the seconds might incur, they had already become involved as deeply with a slight exception as their further connection with the transaction could have implicated them. But admitting that one or the other of the parties had been killed in the affray, the survivors and seconds were on equal footing. If therefore Mr. Jackson and his friend Dr. Scott, were willing to unite with General Clark in a breach of the laws at his own request, he as a man of honor and of genuine pluck was bound by every consideration known amongst gentlemen, to fight at such place and in such a manner as his antagonist might dictate. His pretended reverence for the supremacy of law therefore at this after period, will be considered by many, a flimsy pretext to screen himself from the fire of the rifle of an opponent whom he was afraid to face in an open combat, after he had challenged and dared him to the conflict."

We occupy the foregoing from the Paris Sentinel, which is one of the least scrupulous of the presses of the administration in this State—albeit, its editors neither recognize the satisfactoriness of the account given by Judge Rawlins of the stolen letter, nor sanction the violation of private correspondence involved in the use which was subsequently made of it.

The laws or rules of honor are predicated on the assumption that they are to be dealt with and administered by men of honor—alone. Hence the recognition of the right in the challenged party to choose the time, the mode and the place of meeting. It is conceded on the supposition that a man of genuine honor, who happens to be a dead shot, "on the wing," or "in a drive," at the distance of 70 yards, and with three seconds notice, will not reply to the usual invitation (understood and never departed from) to meet him out of the State, and on fair terms, that he will meet him in 13 hours, (12 of which are night time) in the hearing of the Circuit Court, and with a rifle of a particular calibre.

It were infinitely more honorable, in the language of the "old shot" from whom we quoted in our last, "to decline the ultimate arbitration of arms at once, than to load its acceptance with conditions either unusual or unequal, in reference to principals or seconds." While, therefore, we do not deny the right of Mr. Jackson in the premises—we do say, what every body else says—that the man of true honor, disposed to accord honorable satisfaction to an adversary whom he had essayed to injure, would thus trample on the spirit in which that right was conceded.

His right, forthwith! Yes: He had the right to propose that he and General Clark should meet and fight unto death, in the Court House, under the eye of the Judge and the directions of the Sheriff—and he would have exercised this right but a shade more preposterously or pusillanimously than he did, in proposing, through the evening of Tuesday, that Scott and Leonard should hunt a place that evening, on which they should fight at 6 o'clock the next morning! More than this: Those who were in Clark's councils, and Clark himself, became apprised that every step in the affair leaked out, and was the subject of conversation, amongst "the democracy," even about the Grocery's, almost as fast as it was taken—so much so, indeed, that the whole terms of the fight had become common talk while the negotiation was going on! It seems, indeed, as if the whole democracy had been consulted in reference to it—and we may as well state that Mr. J. had the further indecency of exposing himself in the street, with his "rifle," on his return from a cannonading down in the woods which "shot the town!" In short, the whole thing was "out"—by the indiscretion or contrivance of Mr. Jackson or his friends, who knew there was as much probable danger of a fight being allowed to go on before the Court, which was then in session, as at the place proposed to be selected by Leonard and Scott.

But for all this, on the part of Mr. J. and his friends, no liability would have been incurred. The parties would have met in Illinois—and there could have been no witnesses who were not PARTISAN CRIMINALS, and hence evicted from testifying.—

We will not trust our pen to further amplify such a pretence towards "chivalry" as this. Nor can we be even forced to argue aught in reference to the "genuine pluck" of our friend, so long as his readiness and desire to meet a practised hustler, with his own weapon, and on his own terms, is evinced by his acquiescence in all the unfair conditions imposed by his adversary, except the childish and disgraceful, or pre-eminently unequal one of braving the mercy (toward him and his associates) of the men and the man of whom he was most in the way.

Again, we say, the last notes of Leonard and Scott will show who wished to "screen himself from the fire of the rifle of an opponent, whom he was afraid to face in open combat," and the Democratic papers may vainly labour till dooms-day in the effort to change the general public verdict already rendered by the perusal of those notes—copies of which, along with the whole correspondence, may still be had on application.

"The honorable bearing of Judge Rawlins is too well established in this community, and his account of how he came by the aforesaid letter is too satisfactory for you, Jimmy, to disparage him in the estimation of his fellow-citizen.—Democrat.

"Mr Rawlins was a candidate during the late canvass, and also Col. Birch, which not unfrequently threw them together. In the bustle and disorder which generally characterise a public meeting, it appears that by some mistake or otherwise, the letter of Clark to Birch made its way into the possession of Rawlins, who in some two weeks after the election, put it into the hands of Mr. Jackson.—Sentinel.

Which of these distinguished oracles of the Democracy is in the right? Cushman Rawlins' "account of how he came by the aforesaid letter is too satisfactory"—and his brother at Paris says it was "by some mistake or otherwise that the letter of Clark to Birch made its way into the possession of Rawlins."

"Made its way" own "way"—"by some mistake or otherwise"—"too satisfactory" &c.

CLEAR AS MUD!

## THE LATE MR. JACKSON.

In noticing the recent "affair" between the Cashier of the Bank and General Clark, the editors of the Missouri Argus speak of the former as "Major Jackson." It is in Georgia, we believe, that a man never falls below the courtesy of "Major." Are the Argus men from Georgia? If so, we ask leave to introduce them to Major OWEN RAWLINS. He used to be a Judge—but he is entitled to a Majoralty on the same score, and from the same considerations, with the late Mr. Jackson.

## HARRISON DINNER AT WHITEHALL.

In one of our recent numbers, we alluded to the preparation which was going forward on the part of the Whigs of the remotest frontier of Buchanan, to have a free Barbecue at Whitehall, about the middle of last month. A brief notice of it has just reached us, in the Western Star, of the 23rd—one of the editors of that paper having been there and made a speech. Knowing the spirit in which this free discussion was prepared for, at the trouble and expense of the friends of General Harrison, no right-minded citizen can feel less than indignant at the course of the Van Buren men. They seem to grow more and more desperate and brutal as the power of their master approaches its end.

Toward the conclusion of an article in relation to the beauty and fertility of the country, and the general incidents of his excursion, the editor says:

"Among other pleasing incidents by the way, we have to note a splendid barbecue given at Whitehall by our Whig friends. And here, we say it in all soberness, truer and warmer advocates of Harrison and Reform are no where to be found. For several days previous to the meeting, the rain had fallen in torrents, the roads deep and muddy—every thing looking cold and cheerless—it required no ordinary enthusiasm to carry the design into execution. On the morning of the 17th, the sun rose in cloudless majesty, at once the assurance of a storm that was past, and the pledge of a more glorious regeneration to come. At noon, a large assembly had collected—when, in the absence of better men, (Col. Owens, of Jackson Co., and Gen. Doniphan, of Clay, were expected), the writer of this paragraph mounted the stand, and addressed the people for upwards of an hour. After dinner, the discussion was resumed by Mr. Campbell, on the part of the administration, who delivered himself of a set speech. P. L. Hudgens, Esq., [Whig] followed, but in less than ten minutes confusion ensued, we will not say designedly by the Van Buren party, but as no efforts on their part were made to restore order, it must be regarded as a virtual relinquishment of the field. All we asked was a fair hearing, but asked in vain."

## THE BLACKEST YET—HUZZA FOR MASSA VAS.

There is a family of Van Buren voters, in New York, eight in number, all of whom are so black, that when they get together, after dinner, to hear the Globe read, they have to light a candle. The father of these "boys" has not been seen since the great fire in that city in 1837, and was then only discernible by the whites of his eyes and the palms of his hands. The victuals go off of his plate at table, and his voice is heard in his seat as usual—and this is the only certain knowledge the family have of his identity. Whitney's "Sime" is therefore a perfect snow ball to any of this family—a judgment which we render with the most disinterested partiality, as we are in no wise informed as to Sime's politics.

The dog of which our eastern papers make mention, as having recently gone over the falls of Niagara, must have had "curious feelings" about the time he was coming to the "jumping place," and there is perhaps not a man in the Union who can come as near conjecturing "the state of his mind" as Mr. Van Buren. The dog knew that he was "in the sack" and that there was no help for his going over, some how or other; and could only have been anxious about the distance he would have to travel before he could "touch bottom." So with Van: He knows he is "a lost man," and his only anxiety must be to know how far and badly it will be done. Next month will show him.

GOOD AUTHORITY.—Ex-Senator Rives declares that Virginia is safe for Harrison by at least 8000 majority.

## ELEGANT EXTRACT.

If put upon the search we should be at a loss where to find a finer model of eloquence, of reason and reasoning, than the annexed extract of a Speech of General Harrison's delivered in 1817 on the Seminole War. In our poor taste, antiquity has transmitted us very little superior to it, nor modern times furnished from the Speeches of the Pitts, father and son, Fox, Sheridan, Burke, Mirabeau, a finer specimen of blended patriotic wisdom, just thought, and rational eloquence.—Here, to be sure, is not the fiery and vehement eloquence of "that terrible Cornet of Horse," which from the moment it first burst forth in the House of Commons, chained all England in admiration—not that of him who was the first to proclaim France regenerated, when he sent word to Louis XVI. by his trembling usher, "go and tell your master we are here assembled in the name of the People of France, and will not adjourn until we have executed their commands"—but, belonging to another and more peaceful School of eloquence, the thought is not less superior, the diction not less admirable and the effect ought to have been equally impressive:

Extract from General Harrison's remarks in the House of Representatives on the Seminole War.

"A Republican Government should make no distinctions between men, and should never relax its maxims of security for any individual, however distinguished. No man should be allowed to say that he could do that with impunity which another could not do. If the Father of his country were alive, and in the administration of the Government, and had authorized the taking of the Spanish posts, I would declare my disapprobation of it as readily as I do now—nay, more, because the more distinguished the individual, the more salutary the example. No one can tell how soon such an example would be beneficial. General Jackson will be faithful to his country; but I recollect that the virtues and patriotism of Fabius and Scipio were soon followed by the crimes of Marius and the usurpation of Sylla. I am sure, sir, that it is not the intention of any gentleman upon this floor to rob General Jackson of a single ray of glory, much less to wound his feelings or injure his reputation. And while I thank my friend from Mississippi, (Mr. Poindexter) in the name of those who agree with me that General Jackson has done wrong, I must be permitted to decline the use of it address which he has so obligingly prepared for us, and substitute the following as more consonant to our views and opinions. If the resolutions pass, I would address him thus: 'In the performance of a sacred duty, imposed by their construction of the Constitution, the Representatives of the People have found it necessary to disapprove a single act of your brilliant career; they have done it in the full conviction that the hero who has guarded her rights in the field, will bow with reverence to the civil institutions of his country; that he has admitted as his creed that the character of the soldier can never be complete without eternal deference to the character of the citizen. Your country has done for you all that a Republic can do for the most favored of her sons. The age of dedication is past; it was an age of tyranny and barbarism; the adoration of man should be addressed to his Creator alone. You have been feasted in the Pyrites of the cities. Your statue shall be placed in the Capitol, and your name be found in the songs of the virgins. Go, gallant chief, and bear with you the gratitude of your country. Go, under the full conviction that, as her glory is identified with yours, she has nothing more dear to her but her laws—nothing more sacred but her Constitution. Even an unintentional error shall be sanctified to her service.' It will teach posterity that the Government which could disapprove the conduct of a Marcellus, will have fortitude to crush the vices of a Marius. These sentiments, sir, lead to results in which all must unite. General Jackson will still live in the hearts of his fellow-citizens, and the Constitution of our country will be immortal."

## OPPORTUNE—FROM HOME.

One of the editors of the Times, though comparatively a stranger to its patrons, is a native of Missouri. He hopes, under such circumstances, to be pardoned for copying the following paragraph from the Cape Girardeau Patriot—located in the county of his nativity:

"Of Mr. BEXON, we know nothing—but with Mr. GREEN, we have the honor a personal and intimate acquaintance, and can bear testimony, to his moral worth, integrity of character, and honesty of purpose in all his undertakings, and feel safe in recommending him to the public as a young man well worthy of their patronage and regard."

## THE EMPIRE STATE.

The subjoined animating letter is from one of the best informed and most honorable men in the State of New York, to the editor of the Mediastonian:

WESTFIELD, CHAUTAUQUE CO., N. Y., Sept. 4, 1840.

We are on our way to Erie. I simply drop you a line to say all is right. I take it, that all fear, or doubt, or apprehension, on the part of our friends in Washington as to this State, are dispelled. Look at the estimate of the Loco Focos. It is a cognovit. You and I can count their counties, and change their majority into a minority. I begin to think the Whig majority in this State will be nearer 20,000 than 15,000.—As to this district, I am confident it will increase its majority over 1838 from 500 to 800, and in this opinion I am below most of our friends.—The people do not seem to care about men—it is principle for which they are contending. And they are determined to hold all them who have deceived them to a rigid and strict account. The days of Benton, Calhoun, Van Buren, and the whole crew, are numbered. This State would give a majority of 15,000 against Van Buren, if every other State in the Union were to go for him.

A SIGN IN GEORGIA.—An election lately took place in Savannah, Geo. for City officers. The contest was a very animated one. The highest Whig candidate came within 52 votes of the lowest on the Loco Foco ticket; and the average majority against the Whigs was 81. In 1838, the Loco Foco majority was